THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., No. 129. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1853. PRICE, DRS. 15 ₽ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late DANIEL BLACK, *Boarding House-Keeper* at Shanghae, are requested to send them in to the undersigned for settlement, and all debts due to the Estate must be paid into this office.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

British Consulate Office,
Shanghae, 23rd December, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firms of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same, (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul,*
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
} *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, WILLIAM RATHBONE the Younger, SAMUEL GREG RATHBONE, JAMES WORTHINGTON, THOMAS MONCREIFF, and WILLIAM SETON BROWN, as Commission Merchants and Agents is determined by effluxion of time.

WILLIAM RATHBONE, JR.
S. G. RATHBONE.
JAMES WORTHINGTON.
THOMAS MONCREIFF.
W. S. BROWN.

Shanghae, 31st December, 1852.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership to commence this *1st day of January*, 1853, for the transaction of a General Merchant's and Commission Business under the name of BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co., at *Shanghae*, and of WORTHINGTON & Co., at *Manchester*.

FRANCIS B. BIRLEY.
JAMES WORTHINGTON.
W. S. BROWN.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give Notice that the Business hitherto conducted by them in Canton will from this date be carried on at Shanghae.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. EZEKIEL SHELLIM and SOLOMON DAVID, are admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1852.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae* as follows, namely—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others. Rate of Premium, ¾°/。 per annum.

And on the contents of such Buildings. Rate of Premium, 1°/。 per annum.

Policies for Six Months are charged Three-fourths:—and for Three Months, one-half of the annual Rates.

Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling may be Insured on one Risk.

A Building and its contents form one Risk.—Thus,—The above Sum may be insured either on a Building alone, or the contents alone, or conjointly on both.

No Policy will be considered *in force* until the Premium be actually paid.

Full particulars of the Risk to be undertaken are required to be given, and any deviation from the terms and tenor of the Policy, unless duly authorized by the Company and endorsed on the Policy, will render the Insurance void.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
"	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
"	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
"	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

EX *JOHN BUNYAN.*

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

HIGHLAND WHISKEY from *Ross & Co.*—GRANDTULLY-DISTILLERY, Price Drs. 6 per Dozen. Also 100 Dozens of PALE BRANDY from the Stores of *Messrs. Lockett*, 12 King Street, Liverpool,—Price Drs. 8 per Dozen.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghae, 13th January, 1853.

ON SALE EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

BASS' BEER in Hhds.
by
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of Surplus Stores, just landed from the Ship *Joseph Fletcher*, consisting of—Fine Cabin and Ship BREAD; Salted SUET; and OAT MEAL in Cask; FLOUR in Cask; Bengal RICE; Chloride of LIME; Split PEAS in Cask; CURRANTS in Cask; Pearl BARLEY; Preserved POTATOES; VINEGAR in Cask; PORT and SHERRY Wine in Bottles; Preserved FRUITS in Bottles; Tierces of Fine Hamburgh BEEF; Tierces and Casks of Hamburgh PORK; Preserved SALMON; SOUP & BOULLI &c., &c.

ALSO,

One Large MEDICINE Chest Complete; One COOKING Apparatus.

The whole to be disposed of very Cheap.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th December, 1852.

GREAT EXHIBITION

OF THE

INDUSTRY OF THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND

AT THE

ROYAL CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to offer the undermentioned fine assortment of WINTER GOODS suitable for the approaching Season. These Goods have been carefully selected from the celebrated and well known firm of DONALD McDOUGAL, to whom several prizes were awarded at the Exhibition, and are assorted in quality and patterns to suit purchasers. All the TWEEDS and TARTANS, &c., are of the *newest fashion*, and will be disposed of at a *small profit.*—

Black & Blue Tweeds; Scotch Tweeds; Black and White Merino; Fancy and Checked Merino; Tartans; Tartan Vest Pieces; Tartan Plaids; Tartan Shawls; Royal and Glengarry Wrappers; Gentlemen's Plaids; Royal Dresses; White and Coloured Shetland Shawls; Youth's Blue and White Hose; Ladies' White Hose; Gentlemen's Blue, White, and Woollen Foster Socks; White Ribbed Shetland Hose; Long Stockings; Ladies' Fine Lamb's Wool Hose; Men's Lamb's Wool, Cashmere, & Gauze Shirts; Gentlemen's Drawers & Cashmere Drawers; Youth's Cashmere Gloves; Men's Cashmere, Wool, Linen, & Cloth Gloves; Ladies' White Knitted Gloves; Gentlemen's Checked, Silk, and Fancy Tie Handkerchiefs; Black Satin Dress Stocks; Black Silk, Satin, and Silk Ties; Gentlemen's Black Watered Silk Ties; Tartan Merino Scarfs; Light and Dark Tweed Great Coats; Tweed Highland Cloaks; Gentlemen's Sanquhar & Drawers Shirts; Blue Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Drab Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Blue Silk Lined and White Lined Kilmarnock Bonnets; Tweed Caps; Shetland Comforters and Cuffs; Brown Shetland Mitts and Gloves; White and Grey Shetland Gloves; Brown Gloves; Drab and Cashmere Knitted Gloves; Drab Wool and Ringwood do.; Black and White Wool do.; Girls' Vienna do.; and Ladies' Dark Cashmere, do.; Grey Shetland and Shetland Socks; Superfine, Brown, Marled and White Shetland do.; Black and White do. do.; Mottled Merino do.; Sheet & Fine Wool do.; Dark-Grey Ribbed do.; Lamb's Wool Blue do.; Dark-Grey and Fancy do.; Plain Brown and Vecuna do.; Men's Lamb's Wool and Fancy do.; Ribbed and Fancy Wool do.; Stout do.; Heather & Sanquhar Garlock do.; Heather and Tartan Hose; Fancy Shetland Cravats; Night Caps; Broad Blue Trimmed Bonnets; Men's Long Ribbed Hose; Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

Ex *ABERGELDIE.*

Fine Clasp Nails; Flat Points; Clout & Scupper Nails; Copper and Iron Tacks; Whitehouse's Best Iron Hooks and Hinges; Copper Bell Wire; Brass Screws; Nettlefold's Screws; Patent Cast Butts; Young's Patent Mortice, Carpenter's Hall Door, Brass Cupboard Large, Chest and Desk, Carpenter's Patent 3 Bolt Wire Locks; Police Handcuffs; Thick Pinned Brass Pad; Brainah's and Barron's Brass Pad Locks; Bell's Turned Edges Wire Clappers and Lacquered; Brass Cupboard, Chest and Desk small Locks; Ward Tumbler Brass Pad; Rim Locks Patent Spindles; Screw Handle Ship Scrapers; Step and Odd Ward; Spring Double Staple Brass Strikers; Brass Hooks; Brass Head Screws; Porcelain Finger Plates; Driving, Sender, Pillar and Mortice Cranks; Carriages; Bell Springs to Suit; Purchase Cranks; Bell Slides; Levers; Outside Quadrant Pulls; Sunk Pulls; Copper Boat Nails, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Ex *OXNARD*, FROM MANILA.

A very Superior Invoice of Patent Manila Rope, from 4½ to 1 Inch; Manila Coffee and Chocolate.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW ON SALE

SHOT of assorted numbers, at Drs. 2.25 per Bag; Best Sporting Gunpowder, at 50 cents per Canister; Eley's Improved Patent Royal Shot Cartridges assorted gage and number, at Drs. 1.75 per 6 doz.; A few Kegs of Superior Butter; Haxhall Flour in Barrel; Bloom Raisins in Half-Boxes; Zante Currant in Jars; Graham's Water and Soda Crackers; Fine assorted Reading Biscuits; Superior Highland Whiskey; Old Jamaica Rum, three-years in Bottle. Port and Sherry; Ale and Beer assorted Brands; Old Tom; and Genuine Hollands Gin; Real Curry Powder; Chutney; and Cayenne Pepper; Also a large variety of Sundry Goods.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, October 7th, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

PUBLIC SALES.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE 21st FEBRUARY, 1853,
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KING & Co., comprising a Dwelling house containing 10 rooms, with extensive out-houses and Green-house, one Godown 120 feet by 100 feet and one Godown 100 feet by 30 feet, all situated on Lots 26 and 26 (A), on the Consular plan and containing 13 mow, 5 fun 8 le 8 haou. The property is bounded by a wall on 3 sides, and a creek on the South, is in excellent repair, and possession can be given on 1st July next. For particulars apply on the premises.

Shanghai, 26th November, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART UNION OF LONDON.

PLAN for the Current year.

Every Subscriber of One Guinea for 1853 will be entitled to:—

I.—An Impression of a Plate, of national and historical interest, by H. ROBINSON, after H. C. SELOUS, "THE SURRENDER OF CALAIS—*Queen Philippa pleading for the Burgesses;*" and

II.—A ruled Engraving from a bas-relief by J. HANCOCK. "CHRIST LED TO CRUCIFIXION; and

III.—The chance of obtaining one of the Prizes to be allotted at the general meeting in April, which will include—

1.—THE RIGHT TO SELECT FOR HIMSELF A VALUABLE WORK OF ART FROM ONE OF THE PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.

2.—BRONZE STATUETTES, "*Satan dismayed,*" from the £100 Premium Model, by H. H. ARMSTEAD.

3.—PARIAN STATUETTES, "*Solitude,*" from the £50 Premium Model, by J. LAWLOR.

4.—TAZZAS IN CAST-IRON, from a Model by E. W. WYON, after Designs in the British Museum.

5.—IMPRES[illegible] OF A LARGE PLATE, engraved in line by [illegible]NDEN, from HILTON'S celebrated picture, "*The Crucifixion.*"

The Shanghai Public are respectfully informed that HENRY SHEARMAN, Esq., is appointed Honorary Secretary for this Society, to whom intending subscribers are referred.

In order to participate in the drawing for 1853 advices must be sent to England by the *January* Mail.

☞ *The shares already taken have been sent forward.* Applications will be received until the *next mail*, after which none can be forwarded for the present year. Any one having application forms not required is requested to return them to the Office.

Herald Office, Shanghai,
7th Jany., 1853.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.
} *Medical Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE
"VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.

BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,

SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE
TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MEREDITH,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

JAMES WENDLER,

SAIL-MAKER,—*POO-TUNG.*

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to Commanders and Owners of Ships resorting to this port, that he opened his Sail-loft last July, and he trusts by his continued assiduity and attention to business, to merit the patronage which has already been so generously bestowed on him, and from his thorough knowledge in Sail-making he is confident he can give every satisfaction.

November 19th, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 16th, 1852.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.
Shanghai, Saturday, January 15, 1853.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.; and on Wednesdays, at 4 p.m., *at the Chaplaincy.*

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 a.m.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Oct. 23.	Manila,	Nov. 23.
Madras,	Nov. 13.	Sydney,	Nov. 3.
Bombay,	Nov. 16.	New Zealand,	Oct. 20.
Calcutta,	Nov. 23.	Amoy,	Dec. 13.
Colombo,	Nov. 25.	Hongkong,	Dec. 19.
Galle,	Nov. 26.	Ningpo,	Jany. 7.
Penang,	Dec. 2.	New York,	Oct. 22.
Singapore,	Dec. 5.	Boston,	Oct. 7.
Batavia,	Oct. 31.	San Francisco,	Nov. 17.

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We had intended in our last issue to have again taken up the subject of The Rebellion which has now become one of serious importance to all connected with China, or interested in this country; and our deferring to do so, until nearer the departure of the Mail, we may observe, has not arisen from any indifference real or affected, on our part, to the momentous nature of the struggle now in progress, but solely from a desire to obtain more authentic intelligence of the state of the country, and the confirmation or denial of the rumours and vague accounts circulating here for the past two weeks, and of which the letter of an *Enquirer* published in our columns this day furnishes ample evidence.

We have endeavoured in former numbers to convey correct impressions of the origin and composition of the insurgent forces. It will be recollected that the present troubles arose upwards of two years ago in the province of Kwang-see, when bands of robbers successful in some petty encounters with the local authorities, at last organized themselves in such numbers as enabled them to set Government at defiance. With their rapidly increasing strength their views expanded, and at one time they threatened to penetrate eastward to Canton, but failing in their attempts, after many encounters on the western frontiers of that province, they fell back into Kwang-see, where after taking some minor towns they made a determined effort to seize upon Kwei-lin, the chief city of that province. But the Government had therein concentrated its strength for the defence of the place, and the rebels after some time finding their efforts vain, and the passage open into Hoo-nan, suddenly poured last summer into that province. Then the seriousness of the movement seems to have thoroughly alarmed the Government. Sai-shangah the highest Tartar in the Empire not of the Imperial blood, had been already ordered down to Hoonan to check the spread of the disaffection, and as strenuous exertions were put forth as could perhaps be expected from such an imbecile Government, with an impoverished Treasury, and thoroughly corrupt subordinates. If the reader will refer to the Map of China he will perceive in the north of Kwang-see a town called Tseun-chow, and within the boundaries of Hoo-nan on the river Seang, the towns of Taou-chow, Yung-chow, and Hing-chow. These places fell in rapid succession into the hands of the rebels, who early in September last, flushed with victory, found themselves before Chang-sha the chief city of Hoo-nan. As usual in such wars in this country, little mercy seems to have been shown to prisoners by either party, and the slaughter of Government Officers, Civil as well as Military, by the rebels, as also of the people where resistance was met, seems to have struck terror into the hearts of the Imperial troops. The rebels laid regular siege to the city with artillery, in the use of which they seem more skilful, as well as better supplied, than the Government forces. Sai-shangah with all the strength he could collect seems to have been barely able to defend the place from being taken by assault. His enemies discarding the antiquated bow and arrow were men who relied on shot and steel;

undoubtedly perished in the skirmishes and sorties that took place, we have no evidence that Chang-sha has been actually captured, although rumour has again and again asserted such to be the case. As at Kwei-lin, Government seems to have saved the City, while the open country was free to the marauding host.

In the meantime the menacing state of affairs in Hoo-nan caused the degradation of Sai-shangah, his want of success being attributable, said the Emperor, to the natural mildness of his disposition, and Seu, Governor-General of Canton a man whose energy of character as well as remorseless nature towards the seditious, had raised him high in the confidence of the Government, was ordered to advance with all the troops he could raise to the relief of Chang-sha. Here it is necessary to observe that after the main body of the rebels had penetrated into Hoo-nan, Seu had succeeded in pacifying Kwang-see after many skirmishes with the skeleton bands remaining behind, and he proceeded northwards by the same route the rebels had pursued, evidently showing that the country over-run by them could not be retained in their hands.

On the 7th November he reported his arrival at Hing-chow, being about two or three days' march from Chang-sha, to which place he had hastened forward he says a detachment of three thousand Fukien volunteers under the command of a subordinate officer, together with some of his most skilful officers of artillery. From this date we have no intelligence regarding him on which we can implicitly rely, but it has been asserted for several weeks past, that finding himself after all his vaunting, utterly unable to cope with the rebels, he poisoned himself by swallowing gold leaf, and such may perhaps prove to be true. This is certain, that the latest accounts from the west bring news of fresh disasters. The rebels finding that as at Kwei-lin it would cost more time and trouble to effect the capture of Chang-sha than the place was worth, seem to have directed their progress to the north-east; and about ten days ago news reached this place brought by merchants to Soo-chow, that a portion of the rebel forces advancing to the Yang-tsze-kiang had seized upon Wu-chang the capital of Hu-peh—that business was there at a stand—the Shan-see merchants and others who could, flying from the place. More unfavorable news for foreigners interested in the trade of China, should this prove true, it never has been our lot to record. If the reader will again refer to the Map, he will observe that Wu-chang-foo is situated in the very heart of the country, on the south bank of the Yang-tsze-kiang, where that great river receives one of its chief tributaries, the river Han, from the north-west. At the mouth of the latter lies on one side the town of Han-yang opposite to Wu-chang, and on the other extensive suburbs, the name of the whole place being called by traders Han-khow (mouth of the Han), well known to every Chinese as the seat of the most extensive commerce in the interior of the country. Not only is an immense native trade carried on there, but to Han-khow is also sent a very large portion of the British and American Manufactures and Opium imported through Shanghai. Its distance from the sea is perhaps over 600 miles, but as there is no doubt that the Yang-tsze-kiang is navigable thus far up for the largest ships, it is destined when the great river is opened to steam communication, to become hereafter an important seat of Foreign trade. The Moning Tea Districts in Kiang-see are but a short distance to the south-east, and for these as well as for the Hoo-nan (Oo-nam) and Hoo-peh (Wo-pack) Teas it will be the natural outlet.

This then is the place which if not already seized upon, or laid under contribution, there is too much reason to fear will soon be so. Further down the river at the entrance to the Poyang-lake lies Kew-kiang, the next place to be attacked; it is of less value as a trading place, than as an important military post. We believe we do not exaggerate when we say that the Government functionaries at every town and place along the river down to Chin-kiang-foo, are in a state of complete consternation. At many places houses are being pulled down, and the City walls repaired for defence. Nanking the ancient Capital of China, is now the goal to which the insurgents avow their intention to push on; and viewing dispassionately the numbers of the brigand host, of which every recent estimate given us far exceeds 50,000 men; their resolute courage amounting to ferocity; the determined character of the Kwang-tung and Kwang-see men who form the nucleus of the rebel army; and their superiority in skill as well as numbers to the Government troops, we confess our hopes of their progress being arrested now begin to disappear.

The imminence of the danger is thoroughly felt by the Government; all the disposable troops from the north and south-east are ordered to hasten to the defence of Nan-king and Kew-kiang, but the paucity of soldiers in such a densely popu-

Government of this enormous country seems positively unable to bring together at any one point a force of 30,000 or 40,000 men—in fact anything deserving the name of an army, and the reason assigned is the want of money. During the past week the military Commandant of this place, of the rank of Colonel,* departed for the wars at the head of *one hundred* regulars, and as many more volunteers, a contemptible force surely from a wealthy and populous district.

But the question is "have the rebels the sympathy of the people and is the prospect of a change of masters welcome to the nation at large?" Taking the opinion of many natives we have consulted as our guide, we conclude that although the men with whom the insurrection originated are neither esteemed nor liked by their northern brethren, yet any change it is believed must be for the better, and throughout the country the feeling seems to be growing deeper, that the exactions and oppressions of the Mandarins are no longer to be borne. True, these Mandarins in nine cases out of ten are Chinese, yet the responsibility for their misdeeds is laid to account of the Supreme Government.

This deep feeling of dissatisfaction has been adroitly turned to account by the rebel leaders, and while they exact contributions from the rich, they ostentationally hold out protection to the poor. Their discipline it is said is severe. The reign of Tien-teh is to usher in the dawn of official virtue! and in short the Radical Reform by all felt to be so necessary, is then to be effected!

As foreigners resident in this country, the spectacle of a great nation convulsed to its centre in the struggle for empire, not only challenges our earnest attention as a grand political problem, but as concerned in its trade it also behoves us to look to the future, and endeavour to discover how our interests are thereby to be affected. Ere many months† have elapsed, the rebels will have commenced their descent to Nanking,—so say the natives, and the possession of Chin-kiang-foo will give them the command of the most valuable provinces on the south of the Yang-tsze-kiang. But we know that great changes are of slow operation in this country; the Chinese cannot like the French commence and conclude a revolution in a week's time.

Surprising as the conquest of China by the Manchows must ever be regarded, yet they fought for an age ere they won the Empire; and the standard of rebellion against the Mongols had been borne by various leaders for a series of years, ere Hung-wu the founder of the Ming Dynasty commenced the liberation of his country. We cannot then believe that the present Dynasty boasting on its annals the illustrious names of Kang-hi and Kienlung, can yield dominion without a prolonged contest; neither the history of the past, nor the appearance of current events permits us to do so. This indeed we conceive to be the most gloomy view of the subject; for as the Government seems powerless to crush the rebels, so on the other hand it appears to us that years must go by ere they can expel the Manchows, or the nation be restored to a state of tranquillity, during which period the material interests of the country must greatly suffer.

It is altogether a mistake to suppose that men of rank or wealth have declared for the insurgents. Men of rank will hold by the Government that bestowed their honours,—their adhesion is not courted by the rebels; and wealthy men, when they cannot escape it, will contribute their quota of ransom money for their towns. All will propitiate the favour of the conquerors, like the people of the town in Che-keang, who sent a portion of earth to the British Invaders at Ningpo, to signify their submission, and all will perhaps without reluctance accept the change of masters when imposed. When a whole nation becomes involved in such a struggle, the adhesion or defection of men of rank or wealth will little affect the course of events; genius and force of individual character overcoming all obstacles will then rise to the surface. Thus Hung-wu from a menial in a Monastery became master of China; thus rose the great warrior of the west, Napoleon; and thus perhaps the "coming man"‡ is about to emerge in China from the mystery and obscurity in which he is as yet enveloped.

We have not space to treat of the present crisis in commercial affairs at this Port, but we may observe that while various other causes, as the deficiency of water in the interior, and the great increase in the export trade have combined to render money scarce, one by retarding arrivals from the inland provinces, and the other by the large sums taken into the country, we are only expressing the Chinese Public Opinion when we say that the paramount cause of the present depression, is the progress of the rebellion. Trade is at a stand at Han-khow, capitalists at Soo-chow are withdrawing their money from business, when they see sure signs of approaching troubles in the preparations going on to put the neighbouring city of Chang-chow, and also Hang-chow, into a state of defence, and when they know full well the alarm which reigns at Nanking.

We feel bound however in our wish to promulgate nothing but the plain unbiassed truth in events and opinions, to express our total disbelief that "the apprehension of unquiet times has also no doubt materially assisted our large supply of Tea and Silk for the past few months," which says our correspondent *Enquirer*, "has been much greater than during the earlier part of the season." So palpably wrong is he in stating this, that if passed unnoticed it might only have the reverse of the effect he perhaps intends. During the early part of the season the want of water in the route hither, alone prevented the accumulation of an unprecedentedly large stock of Tea here, and the handsome prices paid by foreigners for some months past have since brought down full supplies, although we are not aware that the excess of Tea received here, is at all equal to the deficiency in the supply sent to Canton. As for Silk, we need only look at the transactions in the early part of the season, to see that this article was bought up with as much avidity as if the rebels had decreed the extermination of the worms. The crop is well known to have been abundant, and it is equally true that the cultivation of the mulberry has been for years on the increase. The north-western Black Tea Districts, named above are now in a state of disturbance; the Green Tea Districts in the Yang-tsze-kiang lower down may suffer somewhat, but the great Tea country—the Bohea mountain range—is far removed from the probable course of the war, and we see little chance of soldiers being quartered in the mulberry groves of Hu-chow or Kia-hing. In truth the actual position of political affairs is sufficiently serious to cause apprehension for the future, without resorting to anything looking like clap-trap to influence the Tea or Silk market at home. The real danger to the Export trade will be in the withdrawal of capital from business, by timid and cautious men, chary of exposing themselves in troubled times, and in the high prices which must be paid hereafter for Produce should the present depression in the Import trade continue.

In conclusion we have only to add for the information of those at a distance that everything connected with the movement induces the belief that its ultimate success will be the signal for hostile measures against foreigners in China; we have thus much to lose and nothing to gain by the subversion of the Ta-tsing Dynasty, unless Foreign interference be hereafter solicited, which is not very probable.

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* The worthy Falstaff's departure we have since learned does not take place for a day or two yet.

† We say months, although many China prone to exaggerate, speaks of weeks, or even days.

‡ The Pretender's Title as our readers will remember is King Tien-teh. There is also another King in the corps, the Tai-ping Wang. Whether the original Tien-teh was captured or not as stated last year, is not yet very clear. A person who recently returned to this neighbourhood witnessed the entry of the rebels into one of the towns in Hoo-nan. Tien-teh he describes as a youth of about 23 years of age. He was borne in a Yellow Chair by sixteen bearers, followed by his chief adviser an elderly man in a green chair. After them came the King's ladies, thirty-six in number, carried in as many chairs. This number although in Chinese eyes sufficient for a King (Wang), would form a very unadequate "establishment" for an Emperor (Hwang-tee); but on Tien-teh's arrival at Nanking, when he assumes the latter title, more liberal arrangements will doubtless

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To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—Much to my surprise and that of most of your subscribers, the great point of interest at present,—The Rebellion,—seems to occupy your attention exactly in the inverse ratio to its public importance; now I appeal to you whether this indifference can be either consistent with your duties as an Editor, or your interests as the proprietor of a public journal. If not for your own satisfaction, at least for the information of our friends at a distance, we naturally expect you will bestow some notice upon a matter not only of such acknowledged importance, but one which is actually at present exercising a considerable influence upon the prosperity of our trade. You do not appear to be aware of the utter disorganization that has been spread over the greater portion of the richest, and most populous provinces in China, by a powerful and increasing horde of plunderers, who under pretence of subverting the Tartar Dynasty, are making rapid progress northwards, laying waste the country in their route, and successfully setting the Government at defiance. This, however, is too notoriously known to need further confirmation, but I wish to draw your attention, to the probable, nay, inevitable consequences, that must result from any continued success of this rebel host;—and that the ultimate chance of any check being afforded by the present effete Government is daily becoming less, no one will deny—for, in addition to the compulsory assistance of the people in the disturbed districts, a growing antipathy to their present rulers, is no doubt gradually gaining over, many men of great rank, and wealth, *to the interests of the insurgents,* and should an advance to the

be decided on, it is shrewdly suspected, a feeble show only of resistance would be made. I have no intention, however, of attempting a detailed history, of either the Chinese rebellion, or the present state of political feeling in the Empire, it is quite sufficient to know, that the *most complete disorganization, exists in many parts of the country,* and that fear, and apprehension, are spreading their almost equally baneful influences, far beyond the mere precincts of the scene of disturbance.

That such a state of things should produce depression, and distress, to Foreign Trade with China, is of course inevitable, and we cannot be surprised, therefore, to find this market for Imports, is in its present deplorable condition, unprecedented alike, for cause, and in severity.

The principal cause generally assigned for this depression,—scarcity,—we may almost say—complete absence of money—is but another evidence of the increasing disquietude, which naturally induces Capitalists, to withdraw their means from ordinary channels of investment, and to keep themselves prepared, for a crisis which might otherwise, at any moment, overwhelm them in ruin. When also in addition to this, of itself a sufficient cause for money being scarce, we hear, that †two lacs of dollars, are sent weekly from Shanghae, to assist in replenishing the Imperial Treasury, and that other Districts are contributing in proportion, all surprise at the disappearance of the circulating medium, at once ceases—though not so, our apprehension, as to the continued effect of this evil—which must in a very short time, exercise the same influence on Exports, as it has already done on Imports, for,—*either Foreigners must pay for their Tea, and Silk, in unmarketable goods,—new currency must be introduced,—or, as is the most likely alternative, the Export must cease for a time, or be conducted on a scale, commensurate only, with the means afforded by the sale of Imports.*

The apprehensions of unquiet times has [illegible] no doubt, tended to produce our large supply of Tea and Silk, which for the past few months, has been much greater than during the earlier part of the Season there seemed any prospect of our obtaining; and the effect to be apprehended, on the forthcoming Season's crops, from the present disturbed state of the country, is matter of very serious consideration, for,—should the rebellion still progress, as we see no reason to doubt, and extend as it then probably will, to the very heart of the Tea and Silk producing Districts, *a small supply of both these articles, must inevitably result,* and Silk especially, must very severely suffer, it being an article of such great value, and requiring that careful attention, which it will be impossible to bestow, in a country surrounded, or occupied by rebels. I have merely endeavoured to give you an outline of several of the most important consequences connected in my mind with the present state of the interior, and as both the present and the future afford such ample field of observation and speculation, I would call the attention of some of your more informed and abler Correspondents to carry out enquiries upon these interesting subjects.

ENQUIRER.

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† Two lacs of dollars monthly is all that can have been sent we believe. No other District but Canton is contributing much.—Ed.

Chinese Notions of Eclipses and Earthquakes.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—You are well aware, that the Chinese suppose an eclipse to be occasioned by an enormous animal attempting to devour the sun, or the moon, as the case may be. This animal is called by foreigners a dragon, and sometimes a dog; but in fact it is neither. There is no term in the English language by which the name given to it can be translated. A notion is also very prevalent among the people, in this part of China, at least, that a "wild sun" is eating the "tame sun." In accordance with these superstitions, an eclipse is called—not only by the lower classes of the people, but by all ranks, and in all books and proclamations on the subject—"sun eating," or, "moon eating." Consequently, during the continuance of an eclipse, an incessant din of gongs, drums, cymbals, horns, and various other noisy instruments—together with the firing of guns and crackers—is kept up, in order to frighten away the devourer.

At the temples, the idols are brought out into the open air and seated on large chairs, while tables are placed before them, on which red wax candles, and incense sticks are burning. Cushions are also placed on the pavement between the idols and the tables, on which the former are supposed to kneel and supplicate the monster to desist from his destructive meal.

At the public offices, the mandarins, and at private dwellings, the people—do in reality, what they imagine the idols are doing, and prostrate themselves be-

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OTIONS OF ECLIPSES AND
EARTHQUAKES.

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their planet. When the eclipse passes off, they suppose their entreaties, or their frightful noises, or both, have contributed to bring about this desirable result. The sun nor the moon having never yet been consumed beyond recovery, the people never manifest the slightest uneasiness as to the issue. Eclipses are regarded as unfavorable omens, foretokening ill to their emperor or their country.

The idea of looking at the sun during one of these phenomena, through a smoked glass, seems never to have entered the minds of the Chinese, and several foreigners, who went into the city at the time of the late eclipse, on Dec. 16th, with pieces of glass thus prepared, were beset by multitudes, eager to get a glimpse of the "sun eating," through this simple medium, and admiring the superior intelligence and ingenuity of the "outer country people." One of these bits of glass was taken in to the Táu-tái, who ascertained by this means, that the eclipse had commenced, before any diminution of the light was perceptible. His Excellency forthwith came out, attended by two mandarins of inferior rank, and the three "knocked head" nine times, at the cry of a herald, as they were kneeling with their faces towards the sun, on the cushions placed for them, before the burning incense sticks and red wax candles on the table.

Eclipses are calculated with tolerable accuracy by the native astronomers at Peking, they making an error in time, of several minutes, according to the calculation of the late one, by Capt. Shadwell, of H. B. M.'s Navy. The knowledge of the process, was probably first introduced by the Jesuit missionaries more than two hundred years ago, and has been perpetuated by the imperial mathematicians to the present time.

The popular theory of earthquakes is more ridiculous, if possible, than that of eclipses. The wooden drums on which the priests and others tap while repeating their prayers, are said to resemble in shape the head of an enormous fish, on whose back the earth is supposed to rest. And so long as any one in the world is beating on one of these drums, the fish remains quiet: but if an interval of a moment occurs, during which some one under heaven is not rapping one of these wooden drums, his scaly majesty begins to itch, and he wriggles his huge body, which produces an "earth shake"—as the Chinese term for the commotion signifies. The drumming is supposed to act as a quietus, like a soothing ointment to an itching surface.

One of the three goddesses called *Kwan-yin*, is represented as always standing barefooted on his head, to keep him in order. On the occasion of an "earth shake," the fish is said to travel off into space, always in a southerly direction, to the distance of 36,000 miles in a few seconds! And is it to be presumed that this rapid locomotion, could be performed without some agitation of the earth? It is a long journey to take to be sure; but then, the time was so short, that one cannot be expected to give a very minute description of the scenery on the route.

The Chinese attribute the mildness of the winters of late, compared with former years, to these occasional removals towards the torrid regions.

Sometimes an intelligent native will gravely tell you that during one of these movements, the earth is shaken from its level into an inclined position, and that at precisely the same hour on the next day, it will be shaken back again to its customary uprightness.

Hoping that you and your readers have received some addition to their stock of philosophical knowledge, from these sage theories of eclipses and earthquakes.—I remain, yours

&c.

TAOU-KWANG AND HIS COURT.

Continued from last number.

In many respects resembling Taou-kwang, was prince Taou-hing. He had played with Meenning when he was a boy, had frequently read with him, and pleased the prince by a similarity of disposition; he was much accustomed to consult Meenning's judgment, and thereby flattered his pride. Taou-kwang, when raised to power, laid great stress upon the learning of Taou-hing, and was not slow to reward his friendship by sundry important offices; but Taou-hing, though he never betrayed his trust, could not defend himself from the general imputation of incapacity for business.

Amongst the elder branches of his family Taou-kwang honoured his uncle Etsin-wang; who had suffered much under the preceding reign, and was taken from prison at his accession. He shewed very little capacity; for solitary confinement extinguishes the mental powers, but lived quietly in the palace, much honoured and respected, though undeservedly. His brother resembled Keaking in depravity of taste, and was once found guilty of a rape; the poor victim hanging herself from despair. Taou-kwang was thus forced to pronounce judgment upon him, and sentenced him to three years imprisonment. He died unknown and unregretted.

None was so much esteemed and consulted as Yih-shaou, Taou-kwang's cousin. An intimate acquaintance in youth, a similarity of pursuits and tastes, and a fervent desire to please one another, rendered their intercourse lasting. He was long at the head of the establishment of the princes—a most difficult situation, full of troubles and annoyance—and appears to have lived in the greatest intimacy with Taou-kwang. The highest honours the Emperor could bestow, that of Ti-

attention to his wishes, testified the imperial favour. He appears not to have possessed any shining qualities, but to have been one of those steady-going, easy men, who are very seldom roused from the tenor of an even life; and who, without giving themselves trouble to investigate the actual state of things, remain wedded to their own opinions to the last.

The favour shewn by the Emperor to Hwuy-wang, his younger brother who ought to have reigned, was not misplaced. He seems to have been of an amiable disposition, combining with great quietness of manner, deep thought. Now and then Taou-kwang had some twinges of jealousy; for the brother's dignified, statesmanlike behaviour gained him a very strong party. He was then disgraced for a short time, and had to live far away from the sunshine of Court favour; but soon his rival proved a source of Taou-kwang's regret, and the intimacy of the brothers became still stronger. Hwuy-wang seems to have been the mentor of his brother for many years, and in several instances the counsellor who guided his course.

A very unworthy subject upon which Taou-kwang lavished great favour, was Yih-king. He had all the vices of an unbridled Tartar youth, with little knowledge of affairs, was a debauchee by habit, and too inert upon any business with earnestness; yet the highest affairs were entrusted to his hands; he was looked upon as a paragon, and none dared to make known his faults, without irrevocably incurring the Emperor's displeasure. In the cabinet and in the camp he committed equal blunders; but remained for many years the darling of the Emperor.

Upon a still lower scale stood the nephew of the Emperor, Yih-shan—a proud and overbearing prince, without the slightest talent; but always desirous of assuming pretensions to wisdom. He was much cherished, and arrived at all possible honours, till the incontrovertible proofs of his imbecility forced Taou-kwang to send him away from the capital.

Such were the most prominent characters that filled the Court. Though there was no soaring talent amongst them, no comprehensive judgment, still there were men of very solid qualities; and all were as serious as their master. The gaiety of the former reign was utterly banished, and the comedians became, as heretofore, an object of scorn. Taou-kwang did not wish to incur great expenditure, and forced his best friends to imitate his example: frugal in his table (though delicacies were sent him from all parts of the empire), moderate in dress, and extremely reluctant to part with a single farthing, his friends considered it fashionable to be equally stingy. * * *

Taou-kwang was for amassing money: the solid substance of silver; and not, like his ancestors, for accumulating a number of valuable things, and putting them away only to be shown on festive occasions. He was poor enough when still a prince, because the purse of his imperial father had been always empty: he had learned to be content with little, and acquired the habit of making a small sum last a long while. Now, however, a passion for hoarding took possession of him, and to behold the shining metal was the most intense delight the Emperor could enjoy. His friends knew this, and never failed to be munificent in their presents. The quantity of sycee silver which he accumulated in the regular way, as well as by these gifts, was immense; and its being gradually withdrawn from circulation had a very detrimental effect upon the currency of the country, and occasioned great misery. Now, however, under the present Emperor, it stands a fair chance of taking wings.

Great difficulties were experienced in obtaining a grant of money from the public treasury; for there, also, the same economy was introduced; and when it was finally paid, it was with so many deductions, and such hard conditions, that the receivers had reason to complain of their lot.

Taou-kwang himself held whatever he had once grasped, and but scantily supplied his servants with the means of procuring the very necessaries of life. Were a pleasure-garden in a state of dilapidation, or a palace nearly tumbling down, a number of officers went to report on the expenditure; and woe to the man who made too high an estimate: his favour was for ever gone. When the amount of expenditure was fairly made out, the payment of the money was put upon the shoulders of some person or other, under various pretences; and the Emperor himself advanced little on such occasions. None of his high functionaries ever escaped paying largely, in one shape or the other, for the favour they enjoyed. Did any of them fall under his displeasure, the first step was the confiscation of his property; even before a sentence was pronounced. The most intimate of his friends and companions had to go through this ordeal; and though restored to favour, they never regained their previous property. It was, therefore, prudent to hide and make no display of riches; for there would follow certain deprivation of the property, if it had once attracted Taou-kwang's attention. With this allowance, however, his avarice might be construed into economy; and it had, indeed, most beneficial consequences for the exhausted country: though on the other hand, the example from such a high quarter did a great deal of mischief amongst the lower authorities.

Taou-kwang had, however, a natural sense of justice: he hated anything like made-up statements for the sake of effect; and, in all judicial proceedings, leaned towards clemency. So far as a Chinese emperor is able to investigate the true bearings of a case, he did his best to arrive at the truth; and always honoured his servants greatly for this sterling quality. He even could bear to be contradicted by them on this account, and publicly acknowledged whenever it was pointed out to him that he had not acted justly.

Taou-kwang was rather of a kind disposition, and his long residence amongst nefarious courtiers had by no means soured his temper. Just before the commencement of his reign there happened an earthquake, the sufferings occasioned by which were very extensive. The Emperor was one of the foremost to relieve the destitute multitude; and on all similar occasions, when heavy calamities afflicted the land, he acted with equal paternal care: the only condition was, that it should cost him, personally, nothing.

Keaking had waged a long war against the sects; not that he objected to their tenets, but merely because he detested the very name: it was in him a mania; and the moment he heard the name, he was incensed with bitter resentment. Towards the close of his reign, however, he became finally convinced that the fiercer the persecution, the more likely were the people obstinately to adhere to their ideas. And after having bought this experience by shedding torrents of blood, he relaxed somewhat in this severe treatment. Upon Taou-kwang the lesson was not lost; and he was deeply impressed with the absurdity of inflicting penalties, and perhaps death, upon a person who differed in his views, either political or religious, from the orthodox standard.

The Chinese are not a nation given to religious speculations; the principles they advocate are mostly of a politico-economical nature, and in many instances so absurd that they scarcely deserve repetition. It was the wish of the courtiers to try how far their new master would tread in

cused three individuals of being Christians. Taou-kwang took no notice of these men; nor did he consider it necessary to enforce in any case the former punishments established against the introduction of Popery. From this principle of toleration he seldom deviated; and if his grandees acted otherwise, and quoted the penal statutes against these foreign intruders, it was not in accordance with his wishes.

The only sects that came under the lash of the law were those political associations which had for their object the overthrow of the existing government, or mere plunder and rapine. From time immemorial these have existed, and boldly defied the law; forming again, after being dispersed, and reappearing under another name, if the former was not safe. They have many times invaded the tranquillity of the country, and been denounced with all possible severity.

(To be continued.)

WE have recieved San Francisco papers per the *Greenfield*, Follansbee, to the 17th November.

The following will be interesting to American Residents; the dates from New York are Eight days later than *via* Suez:

ARRIVAL OF THE ST.-SHIP *PACIFIC!!*

Fifteen days Later from New York!!

Seventeen days Later from New Orleans!

The fine steam-ship *Pacific*, Capt. LeFevre, arrived in our harbor last night, at half past 11 o'clock, bringing dates from New York to the 20th, and from New Orleans to the 22d of October. The following are the memoranda, from which it will be seen that the *Pacific* has made the run from San Juan to this port in 13 days:

Sailed from San Juan del Sud for San Francisco 3d instant at 8 P.M., with 414 passengers, of which 80 were ladies and 64 children. Arrived at Acapulco 7th at 6 30 P.M., coaled, watered and provisioned the ship, and sailed for San Francisco 8th at 11 30 A.M. Left in port at Acapulco, American bark *Nelson*, Place, master, 169 days from New York, with coals for P. M. S. Co.; English ship *Swan*, English bark *Ocean Queen*, English brig *Gowrie*, and English brig *Prince*, for Calao. Captain Young, of the *Gowrie*, and Capt., Richards, of the *Prince*, died a few days since of bilious fever. British brig *Emily*, with coals for sale; American brig *Phillian*, with coals for sale. Steam-ship *Northerner* arrived at Acapulco 7th at 11 30 P.M. Passed 9th, at 6 A.M., 180 miles to the northward of Acapulco, a large steamer steering south-east. Spoke 14th, American whale bark *Corallo*, of Stonington, with 750 bbls. whale and 70 bbls. sperm oil on board. Passed steam-ship *Golden Gate* 15 miles to the southward of Point Nuevo. The *Pacific* arrived at San Francisco at 11 30 P.M. 16th instant. Has encountered strong head winds and a heavy head sea since passing Cape St. Lucas.

John L. Stephens, the celebrated traveller and author, died at the residence of his father, in the city of New York, on the 12th October.

Hon. W. H. Haywood, jr., died in Raleigh, N. C., on the 7th October, aged 51.

U. S. ship *Vandalia*, Capt. Gardner, had arrived at New York.

The new *Ericsson* steamer was to be ready for sea early this month.

The New York and Paraguay Steam-ship Co., had been chartered, and was receiving subscriptions to its stock, in New York.

The U. S. steam-ship *Mississippi*, was expected to sail from Norfolk, on the 1st Nov., for Japan.

The Turkish governmet have forwarded a magnificent block of Byzantium marble for the Washington Monument.

Mr. Webster has been alarmingly ill, and his life despaired of, but he had measurably recovered, and his health is improving

A destructive fire occurred at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., on the 19th ultimo. Nearly half of the business portion of the town was destroyed.

Horace C. Cammack, Esq., a distinguished citizen of New Orleans, died on the 7th ult., on the steamer *Europa* on his way to New York from Europe.

The locofocos and the free soilers of Massachusetts have coalesced, so far as the State ticket is concerned.

Saul Alley, a leading merchant of New York, died on the 19th ult., aged, 75 years.

A severe gale occurred in Florida on the 9th ult., causing great damage to shipping at St. Marks and other places.

Forty-four deaths occurred in Charleston, S. C., from yellow fever, during the week ending October 18th.

Joshua Bates, of the firm of Baring Brothers, London, has given Drs. 50,000 for the purpose of purchasing books for a public library in Boston. Mr. Bates is a Massachusetts man.

ELECTIONS.

The election in Pennsylvania has resulted in the choice of the democratic Judges of the Supreme Court by a majority of from 18,000 to 20,000. Nine whig and sixteen democratic Congressmen are elected.

In Ohio, the average democratic majority for State Officers is 15,000. Seven whigs eleven democrats and two free soilers, are elected to Congress. Wilson Shannon is elected in the 17th district and Giddings in the 20th by a two-fifths vote.

In Indiana the democrats carry every candidate on the ticket.

In Florida both parties claim the Governor. Cabell is probably elected to Congress.

MORE CUBAN DIFFICULTIES.

The U. States mail steam-ship *Crescent City*, Capt. Porter, entered the harbor of Havana on the morning of the 15th October, and the captain was informed by the Captain General of the port, that although they acknowledged no control over her, she would not be allowed to communicate in any manner whatever with the shore. Guard boats were placed on all sides of the vessel, filled with the usual police which board foreign vessels. Captain Porter politely invited their officers on board, and after breakfast, ordered paint pots to be got up, and set his men at work painting the ship's exterior. In consequence of this ruse, the police boats were withdrawn, and other boats, with regular crews, detailed to watch the steamer.

Capt. Porter desired to lay his protest before the American Consul, which was peremptorily denied by the Captain General. The interview then terminated, and so did the painting.

Afterwards, the American Consul was allowed to come alongside, in a Cuban boat, but was not permitted to go on board, or to write home by the steamer. Capt. Porter delivered his protest to the Consul, and was informed that nothing could be done. The steamer then put sea, neither subdued nor conquered. The *New York Times* of the 20th October, from which we condense the above, speaking of her departure from Havana, says:—

As she passed the Custom-House, thousands were assembled to witness her departure. The star spangled banner was run up to her fore-topmast head as she passed, and as it floated out upon the breeze, its stars looked as bright, and its stripes as unsullied, as on the day America adopted it. Not a sound was heard from that vast multitude, but there were beating hearts in that crowd, filled with hope that the insult to that flag would be avenged; and many silently, attested their respect by uncovering their heads [illegible] the steamer, under a full head of steam, swept by the mole. A[illegible] *Crescent City* passed the Moro Castle, she fired a gun in honor of the flag that floated proudly at her fore-mast head, and seemed to bear defiance to the frowning Castle of despotism.

The receipt of the above news caused the greatest excitement in New York—a meeting of the Cuban patriots, numerou[illegible]ttended, was held, and other demonstrations made in different parts of the city. Banners and transparencies, expressing indignation at the outrage, were exhibited in all parts of the city.

The excuse offered by the Cuban authorities for their course in this affair, is that a Mr. Smith who was on board the *Crescent City*, had written letters to the N. York papers in which he had used language derogatory to their character.

The administration has despatched the sloop-of-war *Cyane* and the steam-ship *Mississippi* to Havana.—*San Francisco Daily Whig*, Nov. 17.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY!—PRONUNCIAMENTO AT MAZATLAN!—By the arrival of the *Winfield Scott*, we have been furnished through the politeness of Gregory & Co., with files of the Siglo to the 23d of October, from which we translate the annexed important news:

The Siglo contains an additional Pronunciamento of Mazatlan, the gist of which declares:—that the originators of the pronunciamento of the 13th of this month, being convoked, had taken under reconsideration the articles contained in that document, and found that not only were they adapted to present exigencies, but were the only means of regeneration left to the country; that after due consideration and trial, they now formally adopted them, with the following additional articles:

1st.—That the actual Government and Legislature of the State of Jalisco shall cease to exercise their functions, not only from the illegality of their elections, but for their excessive abuse of power.

2d.—The Executive power of the State shall revert to the hands of the superior political chief, who is hereby authorized to exercise it in conformity with article 5th, of the former junta.

3d.—The preceding resolutions do not hinder other towns from uniting themselves with the party at Mazatlan.

4th.—The national and resident forces of this State, recognize as military and actual commandant Don Pedro Valdes alone, who is now political superior chief.

(Signed,) PEDRO VALDES.

JUAN GARCIA REBOLLO, Sec. pro tem.

Don Mariano Yanez has been tendered and accepted the place of Secretary of State, under condition that he have unlimited power in the political administration of the country. He mentions his intention of forming a new Cabinet.

The Siglo is in raptures at this appointment, and augurs an immediate and beneficial change in the administration of public affairs. It says, that its "readers must remember that Senor Yanez withdrew himself from public affairs in order not to be a part to evils which we this day lament."

MICHOACAN.—Francisco C. Bahamonde, Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary forces of Michoacan, in a pronunciamento threatens death to any one in the State who shall in any way show hostility to the pronunciamento of the 13th Oct., and offers rewards to all soldiers of the Supreme Government who shall join his forces, bringing their arms with them, and one grade higher to officers of the army to do the same.

Guadalajara has issued a pronunciamento, and the "Astrea de Lagos" says that "all correspondence leaving that State is subject to the supervision of Don Juan Suarez Navarro." The same periodical says that "in Guadalajara there is no personal security."—*San Francisco Daily Whig*, Nov. 15.

SACRAMENTO IN ASHES!

2,500 BUILDINGS DESTROYED!!!

SEVERAL LIVES LOST!

The fire originated Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, in the rear of the Southern House, on the north side of J street, between 3d and 4th, and with the exception of two or three buildings, has destroyed every thing from the south side of I street, and thence south to N street, and thence from 10th street on the east to the Levee.

All the principal buildings along both sides of J street out to 10th street were burnt.

The fire left the building standing on the corner of J street and the Levee, as also the adjoining building. This was the corner occupied by Page, Bacon & Co.

On K street there is left the "Lady Adams Co.'s" building, Stanford & Brother, and perhaps one other building.

Hope was for a short time entertained that the fire would not cross 3d street, but the burning embers were carried into all parts of the city. When the Overton block became ignited, all hopes were at an end to save even a portion of the city. Building after building was blown up to stay the progress of the flames, but to no purpose. It reached Front street, and the building occupied by Page, Bacon & Co., on the corner of J and Front streets, though it was in imminent danger several times, yet it withstood the shock. The building occupied by J. B. Starr, as well as the other buildings between J street and the slough, were also saved.

The flames crossed J, K, L and M streets, taking everything in the way. It laid bare the entire space between N street on the South and I street on the North, and from Front to 10th streets, with a very few exceptions on the outskirts of the above limits.

Scarcely any property was saved, except from the buildings situated on and near Front street. The fire-proof store of the "Lady Adams Co.," on K street, between Front and Second streets, withstood everything. The store of Stanford & Brothers, near the corner of 3d and K streets, was also saved.

Watson & Biscoe's and Bushnell's, on J street, were also saved. Forty blocks of buildings have been destroyed by this conflagration, leaving entirely houseless and homeless not less than ten thousand of the population of Sacramento.

About one o'clock, while the fire was raging, a difficulty took place between some persons near the El Dorado. Pistols were fired, and one of the parties, named Harvey, was mortally wounded.

A man was shot early in the morning while endeavoring to break open, and ransack a safe belonging to the El Dorado Saloon.

It is reported that four members of Fire Co. No. 3 were killed, and a man named Lyons was also killed by the falling of a wall on J street. A milliner named Mrs. Lanos, was also reported missing. The Democratic State Journal office is entirely destroyed. The Union saved part of its materials.

Provisions are very scarce. The State Capitol on the north side of I street we are happy to say is saved. Mr. Benton's church is also saved.

But five hours had elapsed, ere the city was in ruins. Adams & Co., Mills, Townsend & Co., Rhodes, Purdy & McNulty, and Read & Co., saved all their treasure unharmed, in their fire-proof brick vaults, all of which were opened this morning. Their several losses are about Drs. 3,000 each.

It is confidently asserted that Sacramento will be rebuilt, in three months, in a better style than ever.—*Ibid.*

ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION!

AN ENTIRE SQUARE BURNED AT MARYSVILLE!

We copy the following from *Marysville Herald* of yesterday:—

"Yesterday at about 10 o'clock A.M., our citizens were startled by the cry of fire, and the ringing of alarm-bells. On proceeding to the spot indicated by a volume of smoke, which rose majestically into the air, we were appalled at the sight which presented itself to our view. The entire block of buildings on Maiden Lane, known as the American Hotel, was wrapt in flames, and entirely beyond the power of man to save.

"Soon afterwards, the fire communicated to Frank's Restaurant, on First street, and, soon afterwards, every building on the north side of First street, east of Maiden Lane, was in flames. The fire continued to spread, taking in its course, and sweeping with the besom of destruction, every building between Maiden Lane, on the west, C street on the east, First street on the south, and Second street on the north. Not a solitary building, within the above limits, of any description, was saved.

"Among the most valuable buildings consumed, was the American Hotel, Frank's Restaurant, Laurel House, the New World, Marysville Hotel and Brewery, Powers & Brothers's store-house, Johnson & Brother's livery stable, and the zinc house on the corner of Maiden Lane and Second street. The entire loss will exceed Sixty thousand dollars. The efforts of Marysville Hook and Ladder Company to check the progress of the flames, were almost superhuman; and to this active and energetic corps the salvation of three-fourths of the remaining part of the city is attributable. But there was no lack of energy on the part of the citizens generally. All labored with a will, as far as we could see; though it was the fortune of some to render more efficient and important services than the mass.

"Among those who distinguished themselves on the occasion, the following names have been recommended to our attention: Messrs. Bringham, McClusky, Byers, Davis, and Rees, the theatrical corps. Mr. Davis received a severe wound on the head, by the falling of a house. Of the citizens, Messrs. Humphreys, Rice, Filkins, Fuller, and Dr. Gray, deserve favourable mention. The latter gentleman was also much injured on the head by the falling of timbers.

"The following is a list of the losses as far as it could be made out last evening:

"Marysville Hotel and Brewery, Drs. 5,000; New World, 7,000; Laurel House, 2,500; Frank's Restaurant, 2,500; American Hotel, 3,000; Atlantic Hotel, 2,500; United States Stables, 2,000; China house, 800; new building, 1,000; Wagon and blacksmith shop, 2,000; Montgomery & Johnston's Stables, 3,500; zinc building, 500; Rogers, Russell & Co., 5,300; Syrup manufactory, 250; Dye's wagon shop, 2,500; Casey's building, 2,500; small house, empty, 600."—*Ibid.*

TO LIBERTY.

[illegible]berty! thou goddess, heavenly bright,
[illegible] of bliss, and pregnant with delight!
Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign,
And smiling plenty leads thy wanton train.
Eas'd of her load, subjection grows more light,
And poverty looks cheerful in thy sight:
Thou mak'st the gloomy face of nature gay,
Giv'st beauty to the sun, and pleasure to the day.
Thee, goddess, thee, Britannia's isle adores;
How has she oft exhausted all her stores,
How oft in fields of death thy presence sought,
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought.
On foreign mountains may the sun refine
The grape's soft juice and mellow it to wine;
With citron groves adorn a distant soil,
And the fat olive swell with floods of oil:
We envy not the warmer clime, that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies,
Nor at the coarseness of our heaven repine,
Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleiads shine.
'Tis Liberty that crowns Britannia's isle,
And makes her barren rocks and her bleak mountains smile.

LACONICS.

LIBRARY.—The following Books have been added to the Library:—

841 The Art of Dining.
842 Milburn's Oriental Commerce.
843 Hamilton's East India Gazetteer,—2 vols.
844 Tract for the Christian Seasons.
845 The Belle of the Village,—3 vols.
846 Macfarlane's Japan, Geographical and Historical.
847 Thomson's Travels, in Western Himalaya and Tibet.
848 Our Iron Roads, with Illustrations.
849 Ida Pfeiffer's Visit to Iceland.
850 Two years on the Farm of Uncle Sam.
851 Heidelberg by G. P. R. James.
852 The Heir of Ardennan,—3 vols.
853 Sharpe's History of Egypt,—2 vols.
854 A Walk into North Spain by Lieut. March.
855 Leaves from my Journal.
856 Rambles in North and South America.
857 Reminiscences of Dr. Chalmers.
858 Sir Chas. Bell on the Hand.
859 Memoirs of Dr. Heugh.
860 The Israel of the Alps.
861 Shaw's Tramp to the Diggings in 1852.
862 From Jerusalem by the Countess Hahn Hahn.
863 Cyrus Redding on Wines.
864 Humboldt's Travels,—2 vols.
865 The Gentleman of the Old School.
866 The Upper Ten Thousand by a New Yorker.
867 Nimrod on The Chace.
868 The Flower Garden.
869 Music and the Art of Dress by Lady Eastlake.
870 Theodore Hook.
871 The Honey Bee.
872 Murray's Farewell Addresses, Theatre Royal Edinburgh.
873 Nimrod on The Road.
874 Nimrod on The Turf.
875 Victor Hugo's Napoleon the Little.
876 Alison's Life of the Duke of Marlborough,—2 vols.
877 Vigne's Travels in Cashmere,—2 vols.
878 Morley's Palissy the Potter,—2 vols.
879 Memoirs of the Baroness D'Oberkirch,—3 vols.
880 Talfourd's Vacation Rambles.
881 Uncle Walter by Mrs. Trollope,—3 vols.
882 Romance of the Forum,—2 vols.
883 Village Life in Egypt by Bayle St. John,—2 vols.
884 Reuben Medlicott by M. W. Savage,—3 vols.
885 Captain Knox's Confessions of Country Quarters,—3 vols.
886 Japan and the Japanese by Capt. Golownin,—2 vols.
887 Adam Graeme of Mossgray,—3 vols.
Huc's Travels in Tartary,—vol. 1st.
889 Pfeiffer's Egypt, Holy Land and Italy.
890 Do. Ice-land.
891 Claret and Olives by A. B. Reach.
892 Manners and Customs of the Japanese.
893 Daring Deeds of American Heroes.
894 The Story of Nell Gwyn.
895 Poetical Works of D. M. Moir, (Delta)—2 vols.
896 Gleig's Leipsic Campaign.
897 A Story with a Vengeance.
898 Deeds of Naval Daring.
899 The Cagot's Hut and Conscript's Bride.
900 Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet B. Stow.
901 Pictures from St. Petersburg.
902 Talfourd's Dramatic Works.

Pamphlets.—Miss Sellon and the Sisters of Mercy.
Enquiry into the Destitution and Prostitution of Edinburgh.
The usual Magazines, Quarterly Reviews, and Serials, Lever's Dodd Family Abroad, 1st and 2nd Numbers.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Ennadale*, from Singapore—256 Beams—1,420 Planks—5,080 bundles Rattans—125 slabs Tin—30 bags do.—1,000 bundles Rattans—7 baskets Beche de Mer—11 cases Birds Nests—6 cases Ginghams—4 cases Sundries—24 cases Fancy Cottons, 1,000 pieces, Drs. 2,000.

MANIFEST OF GENERAL CARGOES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1852.

White Shirtings,	3,000	pieces.
Colored Cottons,	250	,,
White Twills,	2,550	,,
Woollens,	550	changs
Long Ells,	6,600	,,
	3,800	pieces.
Camlets,	80	,,
	7,515	changs.
Cloth,	126	,,

DECEMBER, 1852.

Grey Shirtings,	36,300	pieces.
White Shirtings,	4,000	,,
Fancy Cottons.	4,000	,,
Printed Cottons,	4,180	,,
Colored Cotton,	300	,,
White Twills,	300	,,
Grey Twills,	670	,,
Dyed Cottons,	2,340	changs.
Spanish Stripes,	3,319	,,
Woollens,	1,709	,,
Camlets,	2,700	,,
Long Ells,	4,200	,,
Velveteens,	2,030	,,
Velvets,	2,300	,,
	5	cases.
Handkerchiefs,	200	dozens.
Lead,	370	piculs.

Semiannual Comparative Statement of Exports of Silk Piece Goods, &c., from Shanghae to the United States

From 1st July to 31st December,	*Season 1852-53.*	*Season 1851-52.*	*Season 1850-51.*
Long Pongees, ..pieces	22,745	33,225	37,775
Handkerchiefs, .. ,,	685	7,175	9,300
Nankeen Pongees, ,,	3,800	....	....
Satins, ,,	....	450	325
Lutongs, ,,	1,975	....	....
Gauzes, ,,	50	....	....
Sarsnets, ,,	4,275	8,995	2,300
Sorts, ,,	570	1,561	1,600
Sewing Silk, ...lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,500
Raw Silk, ...peculs	231	209	181
Cassia, ,,	2,193	....	....
Fire Crackers, ..boxes	18,999	....	....
Preserved Ginger, ,,	200	....	....
Fans, ...cases	21	....	....
Wool, ...bales	10	....	....

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

MARGARET M'CONNIGAN, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

PERSONS suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,
Asthma,
Bilious Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,
Bowel Complaints,
Colics,
Constipation of the Bowels,
Consumption,
Debility,
Dropsy,
Dysentery,
Erysipelas,
Female Irregularities,
Fevers of all kinds,
Fits,
Gout,
Head-ache,
Indigestion,
Inflammation,
Jaundice,
Liver Complaints,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Retention of Urine,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Sore Throats,
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms,
Tic Douloureux,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Venereal affections,
Worms of all kinds,
Weakness, from whatever cause,
&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Departures.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Jany. 8	Greenfield	A. ship	562	Follansbee	California	Nov. 17	Ballast	Shaw, Bland and Co.
,, 11	Comooro	A. bark	440	Scudder	Sandwich Is.		Ballast	Russell and Co.
,, 11	Ennadale	B. bark	343	Moore	Singapore		Sundries	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 11	Harriet Humble	B. ship	483	Fawcett	Liverpool	July 17	General	Reiss and Co.
,, 11	Crystal Palace	B. ship	478	Narrocott	London	June 23	General	Lindsay and Co.
,, 12	Fanny Chapman	B. bark	298	Cunningham	Liverpool	Aug. 14	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Jany. 8	Iona	B. schr	206	Dowman	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 8	Emily	B. bark	250	Grisdale	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves and Co.
,, 12	Naomi	B. bark	403	Colhay	Cork	Tea, &c.	Holliday, Wise & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
Ann Mitchell	700	Nov. 11	B. ship	756	Wilkes	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Crystal Palace	718	Jan. 11	B. ship	478	Narrocott	Lindsay and Co.		
Comooro	261	Jan. 11	A. bark	440	Scudder	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Ennadale	716	Jan. 11	B. bark	343	Moore	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Fanny Chapman	717	Jan. 12	B. bark	298	Cunningham	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Greenfield	260	Jany. 8	A. ship	562	Follansbee	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Harriet Humble	719	Jan. 11	B. ship	483	Fawcett	Reiss and Co.		
Samuel Appleton	259	Jany. 3	A. ship	700	Doane	Bull, Nye and Co.	London	Early
Whampoa	6	Dec. 12	D. bark	447	Kinik	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 14TH JANUARY, 1853.

THE weather of the past week has been very variable. On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday the sky became overcast, and the Barometer indicated a downward tendency. On Tuesday morning the fog was very thick, and the wind became S.E., blowing quite warmly; during the night heavy squalls set in, accompanied by rain, which continued during the whole of Wednesday and the greater part of Thursday; although the glass manifested an upward progress and has now attained its usual height. The high temperature and oppressive sensation of dampness were quite remarkable on the 12th.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

JANUARY.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID.	THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	1853 Mean	1853 Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
8	S.	30.31	30.38	30.23	42.0	41.0	37.5	N.N.W.	N.	0.00	0.03
9	S.	30.35	30.36	30.32	40.0	32.0	38.3	N. to N.E.	N.	0.00	0.03
10	M.	30.31	30.37	30.32	41.0	37.0	38.5	E. to E. by S.	N.N.W. to N.	0.00	0.00
11	Tu.	30.34	30.41	30.21	41.5	31.0	35.0	E.S.E. to S.E.	N.	0.00	0.00
12	W.	29.97	30.44	29.77	52.0	40.0	34.0	S.E.	N.	0.45	0.00
13	Th.	30.15	30.42	30.07	42.0	42.0	34.5	N.W. to N.N.W.	N.	0.26	0.30
14	F.	30.52	30.44	30.46	31.5	31.0	36.5	N.N.W.	N.	0.00	0.04
Shanghae, 15th Jany., 1853.				Mean	41.4		36.0		Total	0.71	0.40

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	H. Mery and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	....	....	....	....	3,036,803	....	....	....	....	....	....	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,307	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	185,348	767,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,971
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	235,463	1,065,394	1,385,243	455,372	237,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	....	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,903	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,792,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,455	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57,675,000	20,611

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mery and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,525	....	10,336,375	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,951	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	....	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	....	137,602	228,607	4[illegible],124	546,883	13,867,497	13,161
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	[illegible]77	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,115
Year 1851-52,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31,225,000	20,333

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON.	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mery and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	....	....	226,636	104,267	755,339	122,866	240,039	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	....
Year 1848-49,	614,548	....	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,000	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	....	....	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	354,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,793,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	718
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000	....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	293

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
1848-49,	33,877,570	......	1,371,397	1,042,406	294,301	438,450	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,368	115,062	967,787	49,748	3,023,863	619,723	3,656,660	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,218
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200	......	1,221,300	1,791,100	615,800	217,900	......	2,447,400	45,847,900	18,500	918,500	......	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,114
1850-51, in 114 ,,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,300	1,301,900	716,100	20,000	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,518
1851-52, in 114 ,,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Estimated	65,080,400	23,010
1851-52, ... Increase, Decrease.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,327,000	1,492

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,
FROM 1ST JULY, 1850, TO 30TH JUNE, 1852.

DESTINATION	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mery and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	67	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	31,225,000	20,333
United States,	34	3,100,000	......	......	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,600,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	293
Australia,	17	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,000,000	......
Continent,	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,500,000	......
San Francisco,	—	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	150,000	......
Coastwise,	—	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,000,000	......
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	800,000	......
	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	57,675,000	20,611

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852. TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mery and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Piculs	Wool Bales
In 3	Vessels,	1852	—July Total.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,476,003	4,777	......	......	......
In 8	,,		Augt. ,,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,695,652	5,365	3 cases	......	......
In 9	,,		Sept. ,,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,626,387	3,654	......	......	11
In 7	,,		Oct. ,,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,263,745	3,000	......	......	47
In 9	,,		Nov. ,,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,527,328	1,159	......	150	69
In 2	,,		Dec. ,,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	836,000	82	......	......	......
1853.				......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	17,825,115	18,035	3 cases	150	[illegible]
Jany. 6	Joseph Fletcher,	675	London	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	640,000	1,453	......	......	10
,, 8	Wild Flower,	478	Liverpool	......	......	......	......	440,800	......	......	......	......	......	......	120,600	561,400	118	......	......	......
,, 8	Emily,	256	Liverpool	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
,, 10	Naomi,	403	Cork	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	319,920	......	......	......	......

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black.	Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
In 1	Vessel,	1852	—July Total	......	......	......	6,100	......	......	6,100	37,500	......	......	......	......	237,500	243,600	......	......
In 2	,,		Augt. ,,	786,300	47,200	101,400	118,460	140,400	93,800	1,287,300	227,700	......	......	......	......	27,700	1,315,400	38.00	15,816
In 6	,,		Sept. ,,	2,284,800	209,400	246,900	368,900	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600	......	......	......	......	315,600	3,998,400	77.53	2,325
In 9	,,		Oct. ,,	2,727,700	231,200	369,300	486,200	399,000	273,700	4,487,100	194,400	......	......	29,400	......	223,800	4,710,900	3.60	10,725
In 8	,,		Nov. ,,	2,431,300	273,200	565,300	522,000	429,200	253,600	4,474,600	498,700	......	......	159,300	......	658,000	5,132,600	43.00	3,390
	Total from 1st July to Nov. 23, 1852,			8,230,300	761,000	1,282,900	1,501,600	1,250,700	902,800	13,937,900	1,273,000	......	......	188,700	......	1,462,600	15,400,900	179.13	33,250
Nov. 23	*White Squall,	1118	New York	293,300	63,100	96,700	16,600	57,900	30,400	560,000	196,100	......	......	......	......	196,100	756,100	......	......
,, 27	Astoria,	535	Do.	386,000	70,500	76,000	3,300	63,000	28,500	623,200	70,500	......	......	......	......	70,500	698,700	......	......
Dec. 6	Ala,	460	Do.	199,700	29,500	27,500	24,100	70,800	42,000	393,600	103,100	......	......	......	......	103,100	496,700	18.00	170
,, 19	*Messenger,	1350	Do.	17,000	2,800	18,700	......	2,600	2,400	43,500	217,900	......	......	......	......	217,900	261,400	......	......
,, 25	Vancouver,	518	Do.	208,000	44,800	55,900	45,600	41,400	23,000	418,700	......	......	......	157,300	......	157,300	576,000	......	75
,, 27	Oneida,	420	Do.	160,700	34,500	18,600	97,500	93,200	66,300	470,800	......	......	......	......	......	......	470,800	18.00	......
,, 27	Wellington,	730	Do.	464,800	33,500	51,000	142,600	41,200	45,800	778,900	16,200	......	......	3,800	......	20,000	798,900	13.53	500
,, 27	Beverley,	676	Do.	263,900	25,500	45,700	105,000	14,900	19,400	474,400	216,900	......	......	8,500	......	225,400	699,800	35.50	......
Ja. 2-53	Helena,	696	Do.	243,600	30,000	113,900	24,500	50,100	16,500	478,600	110,400	......	4,900	11,000	......	126,300	604,900	19.91	900

* To New York *via* Whampoa.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852. TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeen
	In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,			......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,704,878	......	......	......

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
	In 6 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,			......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	85,735	1,170	20 cases
1853 Jany. 8	Iona,	206	Hongkong	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	48,747	......	......

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